Strategies for Selecting and Developing Nursing Research Topics


Disampaikan dalam kegiatan Nurses Caring and Sharing Program Studi Magister Keperawatan JK FK UB
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How to choose a good research topic??
A good research question forms backbone of a good research. Very important in unraveling the mysteries of nature and providing insight into a problem. To building up of an appropriate hypothesis. Aims: to explore an existing uncertainty in an area of concern and points to a need for deliberate investigation.

(Ratan, Anand, & Ratan, 2019)
A good research is represented by acronym FINER MAPS

1. Feasible
2. Interesting
3. Novel
4. Ethical
5. Relevant

(Ratan, Anand, & Ratan, 2019)
TIME LINE 01

1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit, sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

2. should be backed by an appropriate number of subjects and methodology as well as time and funds to reach the conclusions.

3. to be realistic about the scope and scale of the project.

4. have access to the people, gadgets, documents, statistics, etc.

FEASIBILITY

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TIME LINE 01

1. it is within the ability of the investigator to carry out.

2. should be backed by an appropriate number of subjects and methodology as well as time and funds to reach the conclusions.

3. to be realistic about the scope and scale of the project.

4. have access to the people, gadgets, documents, statistics, etc.

INTERESTING

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1. has a real grounded interest.

2. can explore.

3. back it up with academic and intellectual debate.

4. This interest will motivate one to keep going with RQ.
TIME LINE 01

1. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit,
   sed diam nonummy nibh euismod tincidunt ut laoreet dolore magna aliquam erat volutpat.

2. The imagination of the researcher may aim at confirming or refuting the already established findings, establishing new facts, or finding new aspects of the established facts.

3. The question has to be simple and clear.

4. Having one key question with several subcomponents.

NOVEL

1. Have scope to be investigated.
2. Imagination of the researcher.
3. The question has to be simple and clear.
4. Having one key question with several subcomponents.

ETHICAL

1. To get clearance from appropriate authorities before starting research.
2. Minimizes the risk of harm to the participants in the research.
3. Protect the privacy and maintain their confidentiality, and provide the participants right to withdraw from research.
**TIME LINE 01**

1. Should of academic and intellectual interest to people in the field you have chosen to study
2. Should arise from issues raised in the current situation, literature, or in practice
3. Should establish a clear purpose for the research in relation to the chosen field
4. Filling a gap in knowledge, analyzing academic assumptions or professional practice, monitoring a development in practice, comparing different approaches, or testing theories within a specific population

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**POTENTIAL PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS WHILE MAKING RESEARCH QUESTION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problem</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Too broad</td>
<td>Specify lesser variables; narrow the question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not enough subjects</td>
<td>Expand inclusion criteria; modify exclusion criteria; add other sources; lengthen study time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methods beyond skill of investigator</td>
<td>Collaborate; learn skills</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Too expensive</td>
<td>Fewer subjects/measurements; less expensive measurements; fewer follow-ups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not interesting/relevant</td>
<td>Consult with mentor/peers; modify research Q</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*(Ratan, Anand, & Ratan, 2019)*
**Examples RQ**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Types of Research Question</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Existence</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This is designed to uphold the existence of a particular phenomenon or to rule out rival explanation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| **Description and classification** |
| This type of question encompasses statement of uniqueness |

| **Composition** |
| It calls for breakdown of whole into components |

| **Relationship** |
| Evaluate relation between variables |

| **Descriptive—comparative** |
| Expected that researcher will ensure that all is same between groups except issue in question |

| **Causality** |
| Does deletion of p53 leads to worse outcome in patients with neuroblastoma? |

| **Causality—comparative** |
| Such questions frequently aim to see effect of two rival treatments |

| **Causality—Comparative interactions** |
| Does immunotherapy leads to better survival outcome in neuroblastoma Stage IV S than with chemotherapy in the setting of adverse genetic profile without it |
**HOW TO DEVELOP A RQ? (1)**

**STEP 01**
Identifying a broader subject of interest that lends itself to investigate.

**STEP 02**
Do preliminary research on the general topic to find out what research has already been done and what literature already exists.

**STEP 03**
What do you still need to know?

**STEP 04**
Each general question should lead to more specific questions.

**HOW TO DEVELOP A RQ? (2)**

**STEP 05**
Narrow the scope and focus of research.

**STEP 06**
Once question has been framed, one should evaluate if.

**STEP 07**
Consists of more specific predictions about the nature and direction of the relationship between two variables.

**STEP 08**
Understand implications of your research: This is important for application: whether one achieves to fill gap in knowledge and how the results of the research have practical implications.
BRAINSTORM/CONCEPT MAP FOR FORMULATING RESEARCH QUESTION

1. Identify what types of studies have been done in the past?
2. Is there a unique area that is yet to be investigated or is there a particular question that may be worth replicating?
3. Begin to narrow the topic by asking open-ended “how” and “why” questions
4. Evaluate the question
5. Develop a Hypothesis (Hs)

WRITE DOWN THE RQ.

1. State the question in your own words
2. Write down the RQ as completely as possible.
3. Divide your question into concepts. Narrow to two or three concepts
4. Specify the population to be studied
5. Refer to the exposure or intervention to be investigated, if any
6. Reflect the outcome of interest
OTHER IMPORTANT POINTS TO BE HEEEDED TO WHILE FRAMING RESEARCH QUESTION

a. Make reference to a population when a relationship is expected among a certain type of subjects
b. RQs and Hs should be made as specific as possible
c. Avoid words or terms that do not add to the meaning of RQs and Hs
d. Stick to what will be studied, not implications
e. Name the variables in the order in which they occur/will be measured
f. Avoid the words significant/”prove”

(Tatan, Anand, & Tatan, 2019)

TECHNIQUES THAT A STUDENT CAN USE TO FOSTER CREATIVE THINKING

1. Brainstorming
2. Outside the discipline
3. Partner
4. Ask “Why”
5. Talk about it
6. Drawing is fun and effective
7. Think of things you are interested in

(Luse, Mennecke & Townsend, 2012)
THE STEPS THAT ARE INVOLVED IN THE SELECTION OF A RESEARCH TOPIC

• The Initial Start: Building Momentum
  • The Awakening Act and the Warming up Process
    • Selecting an Adequate Journal
  • Opportunities to Publish Academic Research
  • Social Aspects to Consider When Writing
  • Policies and Ethical Issues in Academic Publishing
  • Submitting and Publishing Scholarly Manuscripts

(Stoilescu & McDougall, 2010)

THE STEPS THAT ARE INVOLVED IN THE SELECTION OF A RESEARCH TOPIC

• The Awakening Act and the Warming up Process
  • Changing your Mindset
  • Approaching the Problem
    • Isolate and Give Structure
    • Magnify the Problem
    • Search for Theory
  • Theory Development
    • New Theory about Something Already Explained
    • Theories about a Known Phenomenon, but Not about the Details
    • Anomalies to Existing Research
  • Pitfalls
  • Bright Spots
Dear Adang Bachtiar, Heni Dwi Windarwati, Budi Anna Keliat, Raden Irawati Ismail, Niken Asih Laras Ati, Ari Dwi Sulaksono, Shofi Khaqul Ilmy,
We are pleased to inform you that your paper entitled "The Fight against Stigma: Multilevel Stigma Interventions in Schizophrenia Patients" has been accepted for publication in the Journal of Public Health Research.

Dear Heni Dwi Windarwati, Budi Anna Keliat, Raden Irawati Ismail, Adang Bachtiar, Erna Erawati
Congratulations on the acceptance of your article for publication in Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing

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Niken Asih Laras Ati, Mareta, Heni Dwi Windarwati
Article: What are the Risk Factors and Protective Factors of Suicidal Behavior in Adolescents?: A Systematic Review
Journal: Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing
Congratulations on the acceptance of your article for publication in Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychiatric Nursing
BRIEF SUMMARY (1)

1. Review Literature and discuss with expert
2. Identify the research gap
3. Consider the potential to contribute to the field and to society
4. Propose a NOVEL approach to address the research gap

BRIEF SUMMARY (2)

1. Good research topic
2. Good research process
3. Good research
4. Easy publication in reputable journals
“Asking Questions And Trying To Fail Is The Courage To Succeed In Building a Good Research”

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